



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

JUNE 1-10, 1911.

Diseases.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remain- ing under treat- ment.
Tuberculosis.....	53	76	2,364
Leprosy.....	2	2	354
Malaria.....	28	5	110
Typhoid fever.....	26	7	81
Diphtheria.....	13	1	14
Scarlet fever.....	8		14
Measles.....	129	5	225
Varicella.....	7		38
Tetanus in the new born.....	10	9	1
Filariasis.....			2

No quarantinable diseases were reported in the Republic during the week ended July 8.

#### FRANCE.

##### Marseille—Cholera.

The American consul reports July 19 the occurrence of 4 cases of cholera with 2 deaths. One case originated in Italy.

#### GERMAN EMPIRE.

##### Measures at German Ports Against Cholera.

By order of the imperial chancellor dated June 24, vessels arriving at German ports from Naples are declared to be subject, with their passengers and crews, to sanitary inspection on account of cholera before being admitted to free pratique.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

##### Rat Plague in London.

The following statement relative to rat plague in London was received from Consul General Griffiths:

Plague has again made its appearance among the rats of the port of London. The infection was discovered at a wharf on the Thames at Wapping, one of the districts in the east of London.

In the London Times of June 17, 1911, an article is published in reference to the rat plague in London, extracts from which article appear below:

There can be no indiscretion in making the discovery public, for the recurring presence of plague among rats in the lower reaches of the Thames is already common knowledge. In the report recently issued by Dr. Williams, medical officer of health for the port of London, the fact is proclaimed, as a warning, in all the emphasis of capital letters. Dr. Williams says in large type that plague has "occurred amongst the rats in the district for three years in succession." The danger, if there is a danger, lies not in publicity, but in unwise attempts to suppress the facts. There has never yet been an outbreak of plague in any country when the authorities have not tried at first to preserve secrecy. There has never been an occasion when they have not afterwards had cause to rue their ill-advised reticence.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the present existence of infection, which is believed to be extremely limited, presents no cause for public alarm, though it indicates the necessity for caution. In October and November of last year, three rats which had died of plague were found near the Seamen's Hospital in the Royal Albert dock. So far as is known, the outbreak did not spread. In 1909 rats died of plague in the Southwest India Dock, and in 1908 at the West India Dock. In each case the